

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2282

THE SCHEME TO ANNEX

It is Worked by A.
S. Humphreys
and T. Fitch.

"Answer Hawaii to California."

With this battle cry there is being organized here a campaign, which, for audacity, spectacular and absurd, will outdo anything yet attempted by its leaders.

The plan, the skirmish for which was the publication of an interview with President David Starr Jordan of Stanford, telling the advantages of citizenship in the Golden State, is to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the State of California, as counties, not to be understood, for the good of the Islands or their people, but for the political advantage of the men in the scheme.

The men behind the guns in this war for the aggrandizement of California are Judge Abram S. Humphreys, who is now on the way to Washington, for "a much needed rest," Thomas Fitch, who is now here endeavoring to have himself considered seriously by the responsible people of the community, "Volcano" Marshall, very much alive after the opossum-like somnolence of his eruptions, though the lava seems to have cooled largely, sundry henchmen of the first-named, a calf and a goat.

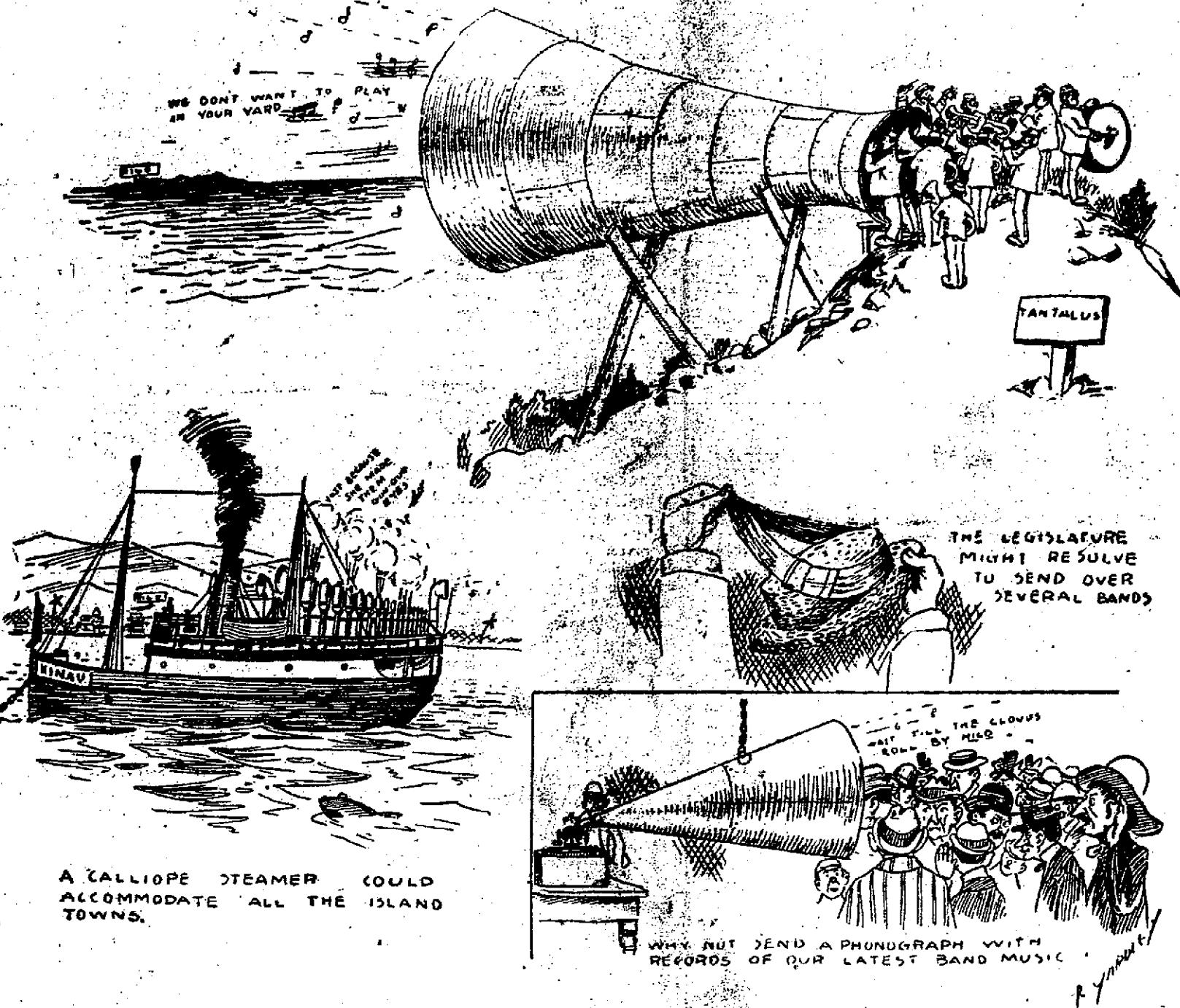
The plan of the campaign, so far as it can be learned by observation and from men who have been made cognizant of its principal features, embraces two leading movements. The first is the fumigation of all opponents by securing the publication in the leading papers of the United States of a series of articles setting forth that this plan has the endorsement of all the responsible men who have been alarmed by the actions of the present Legislature, and who look to this outcome to save the property interests. The second is the securing of opinions favorable to their cause, or statements which may be made to read so as to be construed in that way, from all visitors who may come to the Islands, before the next meeting of Congress, to the end that there may be reference as to the wishes of the people, and that testimony may be thus collected for submission to the legislative branch at the next session.

The first move made was the preparation of a long list of arguments in favor of the annexation of the Islands to California, which was for the use of the chief conspirator, who is now on the mainland, and who will be, according to the present plan, interviewed in each city he may visit. The press bureaus of the army meanwhile has been busily engaged in the preparing of a series of letters of correspondence, which it is said, will be sent to the leading newspapers of the United States, with suitable illustrations, all emphasizing the evil days upon which the Territory has fallen and the necessity for Congress to redeem the Islands by passing an enabling act, which will permit California to take the baby Territory which is at its doorstep. At the head of the bureaus of publicity and extinction of Hawaiian entity has been placed Arthur S. Johnstone, brother-in-law of Humphreys, and formerly on the editorial staff of the organ of the leader of the forces. As there have appeared recently a number of republications of matter written to misrepresent Hawaii from Washington, and which correspond to the general style of the correspondence of the organ from the capital, which appears with the initials "E. S. L." as signature, it is believed that that correspondent has been added to the bureau.

The plan for the making of converts and their being used as stalking horses, began with the descent upon President Jordan, and it is said was successfully tried upon Congressman Shaffroth of Colorado, who passed through the city recently on his way to Manila. There are in the ranks of the aforementioned henchmen several Native Sons of the Golden West, and these have been taught a chorus which sets forth the newer glories which will come to the State of their nativity through the addition of these Islands. Judge Humphreys and Thomas Fitch are usually referred to by the members of the choir, which just barely escaped being invisible, as the Political Moses and Aaron who are to lead the Hawaiian children into the Promised Land.

Locally, the Home Rulers are being told that they are still in bondage, and that they may only have a ration of straw for their bricks when turned in to Californians; that they must renounce something, and that something their political entity, in the search for some revenge which the leaders of the new move insist is coming to them. With a subsidized press in addition to the organ of the army, the Pelican, it has been named by some of the unscrupulous, the annexation plan is to be whooped up all along the line. The evils of the present regime are to be catalogued daily, and the native Hawaiians are to be told that their only hope of salvation lies through annexation to California. In addition to this, the thought factory here is to supply the advance agent of extinction with new dreams after each fit, and it is hoped that several interviews in every town along the line of railroad to be taken across the country, the United States

SUGGESTIONS FOR MUSICAL HILO.



will be well billeted for the farce which will come later.

A prominent Home Rule legislator said last evening when approached on the matter:

"I do not wish to have my name used

in connection with this thing, but I am confident that Humphreys and his force, from Tom Fitch to "Volcano" Marshall, are working at this plan, not with the idea of helping the Islands of Hawaii, mind you, but to foster the political interests of Humphreys and his coterie. I was surprised yesterday when I heard that Keliokoa had introduced his resolution, and I was still more surprised when I heard that Emma Ruth had taken the stand on the question that he did. The statements made by Makikan also made me think. Judging from the remarks made by these three men, two of whom have been on different sides of nearly every question before the Legislature except this, it would seem that there has been something doing among the Home Rulers, and that they have not, as was expected, been pulled about by the nose."

"The annexation people have, I am told, a press bureau, that they are using to advance their views. Arthur Johnstone is at the head of it.

"What do I think will be the outcome of this matter? Well, it is hard to say. This thing of being a political prophet is a risky business. Of this I am sure, however: It will not have the effect that Humphreys and Fitch are calculating upon producing. We have our differences of opinion here, some of them are pretty bitter, but when it comes to outsiders stepping in and destroying our chances of Statehood, filling our island with more mainland carpet-baggers, and bringing, as Beckley said yesterday, the riffraff of California to our shores, I am sure that our opposing views are not so great but what we can stand shoulder to shoulder and bridge our differences for the time being. When the existence of Hawaii is at stake, I am sure it will not take us long to reconcile our differing political opinions."

"I am told that Tom Fitch is working quite actively in this campaign.

This is a most amusing spectacle to me. A man who has not been in the Territory long enough to vote, coming to the fore in this way and telling us what we ought to do, when I doubt whether he knows the names of all islands in the group in which he is living. How true the statement is, I do not know, but I am told, and have reason to believe, that when the next mail arrives from the coast it will contain papers from San Francisco that will have been induced, through the advance agent of this scheme, to take up and air this plan. I am anxious to see how correct I am in this. I feel all the more certain as I know a San Francisco reporter who might be influenced on the same side with Humphreys.

"The matter of Dr. Jordan is, I am positive, but another instance of the methods of these schemers. The doctor has been induced to say things that would contribute to the stock in trade of this outfit. It may be pretty strong language, but I honestly believe the gentlemen from Stanford is unwillingly being used as a catapaw. Time will tell whether or not I am correct in this surmise."

Colonial Mail Service.

AUCKLAND, June 4.—At Otagohu, last night Mr. W. F. Massey, M.H.R., for Franklin, addressed a meeting of his electors with reference to the mail service between the United States and New Zealand. He said:

Touching on the question of the "Princ

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BRUSSELS, June 18.—King Leopold

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TUCSON, A. T., June 28.—Tom Burns

was shot and killed by a cowboy named

Wallace at Mammoth. Burns and

Wallace had been riding together on

the range and had trouble. Burns

was known over the Southwest as a

gun fighter, was slow in pulling his

six-shooter and was shot abot of his

horse. He was employed as guard for the

Wells-Fargo for many years, and was

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Sec

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THE HOUSE EXCITED

Humphreys' Latest Plot Roundly Scored.

(From Wednesday's dally.)

Yesterday was a day of extremes in the House. The forenoon was spent in tearing off yards of eloquence, and the afternoon was spent in hearing committee reports. The Daniel Websters of the Lower House had their springs of oratory stirred by the resolution which was introduced, declaring positively that the aforesaid members were unalterably opposed to the benevolent assimilation of the Hawaiian Islands by the State of California. For two hours the members indulged in stately periods, lofty sentiments, ornate figures and solid facts. The whole thing might have been settled in fifteen minutes had the members seen fit to do so, but it was too good an occasion to let off steam. Consequently steam was let off. The speakers, with but one or two exceptions, seemed to feel that such a step would be nothing short of political murder, so far as Hawaii nei was concerned. Makakau made the best speech, probably, that was made on the subject, in that he exposed Humphreys' connection with the plot.

In the afternoon the House met as a committee of the whole, after the revised report of the Maui committee had been presented.

While the House was deliberating on this part of the day's work, a strong plea was made by Hoogs, asking that the amount expended on the Nahiku landing be paid the incorporation by the government at whose suggestion the landing had been taken in hand and finished. A similar report, from an individual named McKay, asking that the Government pay him the sum of \$361, was the incentive to a long discussion. Upon the conclusion of these, the report was adopted unanimously. Then the House went into a committee of the whole, and finished the second reading of the bill.

At the hour of 4:30 an adjournment was taken until today at 2 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

Makakau informed the House that there were twenty days more of the present session, and that it was time the appropriation bill was being put in shape for presentation to the Governor. The bill should be gone over by a committee, and the items looked over carefully, and such revisions made as are necessary.

The appropriation bill should be left with the Senate, said Beckley. The Maui report was yet to be considered. If the appropriation bill were recalled, the entire time would be spent in quibbling over unimportant details.

The chair then asked the Maui committee how far they had progressed with their work. They replied that they would be ready sometime during the afternoon.

House Bill 4, which provides for funds with which to defray the expenses of the present Legislature, was given its third reading.

Emmeluth asked if the amount to be voted covered the sum which would have to be paid for printing the journal. Makakau replied in the affirmative.

Beckley suggested that a committee wait upon the Senate, to find out how the expense bill of that body might be. There was danger that the Senate might take everything from the public treasury, and leave nothing for the lower house.

Wilcox wanted to know why the House wanted the journal printed. Hoogs said that he might be thick-headed, but he did not see the use or spending \$10,000 on a journal. Nobody would ever read it. The money might just as well be thrown into the ocean.

A vote was taken on House Bill 4. It was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. By ayes and noes the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Ahului, Akina, Aylett, Emmeluth, Hihio, Hoogs, Kaauwai, Kaimakaoi, Kanaho, Kawaiaho, Keiki, Kumalae, Maheo, Makalau, Makakeau, Mossman, Paele, Prendergast, Puuiki.

Noes—Beckley, Dickey, Gellifian, Haeho, Hoogs, Kekaua, Kekaula, Kellikoa, Kumalae, Maheo, Makalau, Makakeau, Mossman, Nallima, Paele, Prendergast, Robertson, Wilcox.

After this, Kellikoa introduced the following concurrent resolution.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 4

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate, that it is the opinion of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that the annexation of the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California is contrary to the rights of the citizens and residents of Hawaii.

And be it further resolved that one copy of this concurrent resolution may be transmitted to the President of the United States, one copy to the president of the Senate, one copy to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and one copy to the delegate of the Territory of Hawaii.

Beckley took the floor immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolution by Clerk Meheula. He exhibited quite a lot of oratorical power.

"Mr. Speaker, we are a sovereign country yet our rights were taken against our will and made part of another government. There is an unhand movement on the Mainland to make us part of the State of California. The press is agitating the matter. The papers that are working up this scheme here represent an insignificant part of the people of Hawaii. But nevertheless, we must nip this thing in the bud. I can say that the newspapers do not represent the voice of the sovereign people. The newspapers are not the expression of the popular voice in every case."

California has enough trouble of her own. We have our own problems. Let us settle our own difficulties in our own way. We would be lost in one corner of that State. The raffraff of California would be dumped on our Islands and the politicians of that State would use us as tools. Capital may cause this thing, but the voice of the people will never bring it about."

"A federal officer, who is visiting these Islands is advocating this thing. This man, a stranger to us, is unac-

quainted with our needs, save as he has them second-hand. What would he think, if we were to go to California and suggest to that State how to conduct affairs there? I move that the resolution be adopted."

Kumalae seconded the resolution. It was a certain clique, he said, who were moving this thing. Now Hawaii has hopes for statehood. Let us nipp this thing in the bud, or the political growth of Hawaii would be paralyzed.

Emmeluth said, when granted the privilege of speaking: "The conditions with which Hawaii has to contend are entirely local. There is nothing in Hawaii that is comparable to them in the Golden State. The best place to settle the plights of Hawaii is here on the Islands, where the delegates are acquainted with the conditions that surround us. The Porto Ricans, under the laws of California, would have political privileges which they now do not have. The condition of things, were Hawaii to become part of California, would be even more disreputable than they now are. A smaller clique would control things than at present."

"As bad as the politics of Hawaii now are, the politics of California are ten times worse," said Dickey. "More than this, the Hawaiians would have to pay additional taxes to support the State of California. The likelihood of being annexed to California is no more likely than being annexed to Mars. The propositions of people unacquainted with our needs, based upon a few days' visit to the Islands, should not be taken so seriously."

Prendergast spoke against the proposition.

A. G. M. Robertson said that the resolution was a bare-brained theory, hysterical and unpractical. The state of affairs suggested would never take place. The people of California would be consulted in the matter.

Emmeluth said that he was satisfied that active steps were being taken to bring this thing about. "To be forewarned, is forearmed." Newspaper education would, no doubt, wear many of the legislators from their present resolution, and the thing would go through with no difficulty. The trusts and monopolies would foster this thing. The State of California would not be consulted. The moneyed powers would say, "the people be d—d," when it came to a conflict to their interests.

Makakau said a man to whom the Hawaiians had been looking for advice (Humphreys), was now on the way to the Mainland in the interests of this movement. The old Hawaiian saying, "When the clouds are gathering, clear up the potato hills, so the potatoes may get good soaking," should be heard.

The motion to table the resolution by ayes and noes stood as follows:

Ayes—Ahului, Aylett, Beckley, Dickey, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Gellifian, Haeho, Hihio, Hoogs, Kaauwai, Kaimakaoi, Kanaho, Kawaiaho, Keiki, Kekaua, Kellikoa, Kumalae, Maheo, Makalau, Makakeau, Mossman, Nallima, Paele, Prendergast, Robertson, Wilcox.

Noes—Beckley, Dickey, Gellifian, Haeho, Hoogs, Kekaua, Kekaula, Kellikoa, Kumalae, Maheo, Makalau, Makakeau, Mossman, Nallima, Paele, Prendergast, Robertson, Wilcox.

Ayes 26; noes 2.

The noon recess followed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Immediately upon the convening of the House, the revised report of the Maui committee was read. The following is the text of that instrument, in full:

Honolulu, June 24, 1891.

Hon. F. W. Beckley, Vice Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee for the Islands of Maui, Motokai and Lanai beg leave to report that they have examined into the needs of said Islands, and recommend the insertion of the following items in the Appropriation bill:

HANA DISTRICT.

Claim of Nahiku Sugar Co. \$ 855.00

Claim of W. A. McKay 855.00

Roads and bridges 8,000.00

Road, Puuohoku to Hamoa 4,000.00

Road, Waipaoe to Waiuanui 1,000.00

Road, Hana to Maalea 350.00

Road, Keanae to Kalua 15,000.00

Road, Maao 500.00

Road, Kaeleka to Hana 1,000.00

Road, Kipahulu to Kapepa (old road) 8,000.00

Road, (new) Kipahulu to Mokulau 20,000.00

Road, Kaupo to Awhai 4,000.00

Breakwater, Keanae 7,000.00

Breakwater, Hana 8,000.00

Breakwater, Hamoa 6,000.00

Breakwater wharf, Kipahulu 1,000.00

Breakwater, Kalaeokalio 1,500.00

Jail, Kipahulu 400.00

School house, Ualino 1,000.00

School house, Mokulau 1,000.00

Claim M. Kehimakani 200.00

Claim Kekeulono 400.00

Claim J. K. Nakila 500.00

81,056.00

MAKAWAO.

Roads and bridges 5,000.00

Kula Homestead road 3,000.00

Kula to Kihel 15,000.00

Kula to Makawao 5,000.00

Macadamizing road from Pala to Pihune 1,000.00

Macadamizing road Hamakauapo-ko 300.00

Regrading Pala to Makawao 2,000.00

Regrading Pahelu 300.00

Regrading Makawao to Ulima-ku 1,000.00

Regrading Haiku to Huelo 1,000.00

Bridges 1,800.00

Mountain trails 3,000.00

Rock crusher 5,000.00

Water pipe, Kula 1,000.00

Road damages, Waikaoa 1,000.00

School house, Makawao 1,500.00

School house, Haiku 1,500.00

School house, Kihel 1,500.00

Teacher's cottage, Kaupakulua 1,500.00

Total amount Makawao \$ 37,300.00

WAILUKU DISTRICT.

Roads and bridges 8,000.00

Road, Wailuku to Waialae 5,000.00

Road, Wailuku to Kabului 1,000.00

Road, Waialae to Manawauhi 2,000.00

Road, Kabului to Makawao (upper road) 1,000.00

Road, Kabului to Makawao (Ku-ku road) 2,000.00

Road, Waikapu cross road 1,000.00

Road, Waikape to Waahu road 1,000.00

Road, Makena to Ulupakau 750.00

Road, Ulupakau to Awhau 1,000.00

Road, Kupeloi to Waialea pond 500.00

Kalua bridge repairs 200.00

Camp 7, new road Maalaea to Kihel 4,000.00

New bridge Maalaea to Kihel 1,500.00

Road (implements) 750.00

New road Iao (2 bridges) 20,000.00

New court house, Waialae 15,000.00

New school house, Waialae 1,000.00

New electric light, Waialae 40,000.00

New support, Waialae water works 2,000.00

Total District Waialae \$ 60,800.00

LAHAINA DISTRICT.

Roads and bridges 2,000.00

Road, Lahaina to Manahauui 2,000.00

Road, Lahaina to Honoiki 1,000.00

Road, Honokau to Honokau 10,000.00

Road, Honokau to Wailuku 1,000.00

Road, Papalau to Kapoula 10,000.00

Road, Lahaina 2,000.00

Lahaina water works 25,000.00

Teacher's cottage, Honokau 800.00

Total amount Lahaina \$ 54,800.00

MOLOKAI.

Roads and bridges 1,000.00

Road, Kalai to Puuohoku 5,000.00

Road, Pekunu to Wailau 1,000.00

New road Puuohoku to Halewa 10,000.00

Repairs Kamalo wharf 1,000.00

Repairs court house at Pukoo 1,000.00

2 school houses, Pelekunu and Wailau 1,000.00

New wharf, Pukoo 1,000.00

TEXT OF THE INCOME TAX SOON TO BE ENFORCED HERE

Editor Advertiser: Allow me to suggest that the publishing of the new income tax law in your paper in full before or on the 1st of July, would be very useful, and no doubt would be appreciated by your subscribers and the public at large. Yours faithfully,

F. A. SCHAEFER.

Honolulu, June 25, 1901.

ACT 30.

An Act to Provide a Tax on Income. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. From and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income, over and above \$1,000, by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory of Hawaii, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Territory, no matter where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually, except as hereinafter provided, a tax of 2 per cent on the net profit or income above actual operating and business expenses, from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory of Hawaii, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Territory, no matter where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities, hereafter created by the Territory, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including households purchased within two years; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes of coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

Section 4. The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing the incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted, and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided further, that no deduction shall be made for personal or family expenses, the exemption of \$1,000 mentioned in section 1 being in lieu of same.

Provided further, that where allowable herein only one deduction of \$1,000 shall be made from the aggregate annual income of all the members of one family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Provided further, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of 2 per cent has been assessed upon its net profits by said corporation, as required by this Act, nor any bequest or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

Section 5. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Territory shall make and render to the assessor of its tax division, between the 1st and 15th days of July of each year, beginning with the year 1901, a full return verified by oath or affirmation of its duly empowered officer, in such form as the Treasurer of the Territory may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home or abroad, and from all kinds of business of any name or nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fourth. The amount expended on permanent improvements.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$500 to each person employed, and the name and amount paid to each.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of \$100 or more for the preceding year

Sugar in New Zealand

SYDNEY, June 1.—A deputation of State members representing the sugar-growing districts asked Mr. Barton to prohibit black labor, and impose a duty on imported sugar, and an excise duty on sugar produced by black labor. The Federal Premier said the Government intended to prohibit black labor after a period consistent with the large interests involved. He avoided the question of an import duty.

Kansas negroes have been purchasing revolvers of soldiers. They are in an

evil mood over a lynching.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

ROTORUA, June 14.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spent an exciting but pleasant time at Rotorua and vicinity today. It was a hurry-scurry from one place of interest to another, in order to cover as many of the sights as possible in the time available, but within the day's outing was most enjoyable and crammed full of interest for the Royal visitors and suite who were introduced to scenes of natural grandeur and phases of human life and character which they had never before seen, and which can be witnessed in no other part of the world. In spite of the gloomy forebodings of the previous day the morning broke beautifully fine. Nothing could have been more miserable or uninviting than Rotorua on Thursday night. It was one continuous downpour of rain. Yet this morning the sun came out brightly, and throughout the day the weather was pleasant, the only drawback being that the roads were heavy, and in some cases little better than a quagmire. On this account the decision of last night to strike out the Waitapu trip was adhered to, and the program followed for the day was: A visit to the baths, the opening of the Duchess bath and drive through the Sanatorium grounds; a visit to Ohinimutu, where a brief Maori ceremony took place; a visit to the sights of dances and hakas, small portion of the elaborate program which has been prepared for their Royal Highnesses by the Maoris. The principal part of the Maori display will be given tomorrow morning. From the race-course the Royal party drove back to the Grand Hotel to lunch. Immediately after lunch their Highnesses and party started for Tikitiki, going across the lake and returning by boat. The start from the Grand Hotel was made at 10 o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses rode in an open coach, accompanied by the Governor and suite, and a number of officers from the visiting warships followed in similar vehicles.

THE DUCHESS BATH.

The first stop was at the new bath, which has been constructed in the Sanatorium grounds in honor of the Royal visitors. The Duchess turned the key, and by request of the Government, named the bath "The Duchess Bath." The new bath is a great improvement on any of the present Rotorua baths. It is 40 feet by 20 feet. It is supplied with Rachael water, fitted with electric light, and covered in, the roof being high, giving the bath a fine roomy appearance. There are six dressing rooms, three on each side of the bath. These at present are most elegantly furnished. The bath has been placed close to the old baths in the Sanatorium grounds. The Royal visitors and party entered immediately on the Duchess turning the key, and their Royal Highnesses were shown over the building by Dr. Kenny.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said the Boers were scattered over the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and small portions of Cape Colony in command of 100 and 200, the largest mentioned being 600 strong. It was estimated that the total number of Boers in the field was 17,000. The rumors regarding peace negotiations were baseless.

LONDON, June 14.—Colonel Scobell, at dawn on the 6th, surprised Lotter's, one of Krueger's commandos, consisting of 400, laagered in a valley at Kingscrown, preparing to attack Barkly East. The Boer pickets on a hill gave warning.

Colonel Scobell sent a squadron of Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Lukin, to reconnoiter the main column. Descending the hills in the darkness, Captain Lukin shouting "hands up," charged with his squadron.

The enemy bolted, leaving their spare horses and 13,000 rounds of ammunition. Fourteen prisoners were taken and a gun. At sunrise the British completed the rout of the Boers.

BERLIN, June 13.—The press is full of the Transvaal Concessions Commission's report, because it upsets recent speculations in connection with the Netherlands Railway.

LONDON, June 14.—Amongst those who received medals at the presentation by the King yesterday were Majors General Hutton, Pole-Carew and a number of Australian officers. The King looked pale and hearty.

The Times says the significance of the event lay in the attitude of the spectators, showing that the King never more faithfully reflected the wishes of his people than by honoring with his own hand

the soldiers who have shed their blood to cement the unity of the Empire.

The Times points out that the bestowal of the medal on Lord Milner is strictly in accordance with precedents, and cites the presentation of medals to Lord Canning, after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, to Lord Elgin, on the conclusion of the China war, and to the Marquis of Dufferin after the conquest of Burma.

All the powers, authorities and rights to compensation by chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 conferred on the Tax Appeal Court constituted under the authority of said chapter for hearing and determining appeals duly taken thereunder are conferred on said court for hearing and determining appeals under this Act, and all the powers, authorities and duties contained in or enacted by said chapter four levying, assessing, collecting, receiving and enforcing payments of the tax imposed under the authority of said chapter and otherwise relating thereto shall be severally and respectively conferred, practiced and exercised for levying, assessing, collecting and receiving and enforcing payment of the tax imposed under the authority of this Act, as far as the same shall not be superseded by, and shall be consistent with the express provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers and authorities were repeated and re-enacted in the body of this Act with reference to said tax, and all and every the regulations of the said chapter, except as aforesaid, shall be applied, construed, deemed and taken to refer to the tax imposed under the authority of this Act in like manner as if the same had been enacted herein. The assessments made under the authority of this Act and the assessment books and delinquent tax lists made in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the tax imposed under this Act in any case.

Section 11. The Treasurer of the Territory shall furnish the several assessors all necessary books, blanks and stationery to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 12. Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 is hereby repealed.

Section 13. This Act shall take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1901.

Approved this 10th day of April, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

Kansas negroes have been purchasing revolvers of soldiers. They are in an

evil mood over a lynching.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Italian Consul Giovanini Branchi has received the following letter from a committee of English-speaking anarchists who held a meeting here this week:

"To the Italian Consul: Knowing the temper of the Paterson comrades, we, the English-speaking anarchists of New York and vicinity, would earnestly request you to desist from employing spies any further. We fear that if persisted in this may lead to bloodshed, which we deplore." THE COMMITTEE.

"New York, June 14, 1901."

The meeting was attended by leading members of the anarchist group in Philadelphia, Providence and Boston. Four of the nine men at the meeting are physicians. The meeting was called because of threats made at a meeting of Paterson anarchists held Monday night.

It was decided to send a letter to the Consul General. The English-speaking anarchists had made an arrangement with the anarchists in Paterson by which the latter were to commit no act of violence for seven days. When that period has elapsed it will be known whether the Italian Consul has decided to abandon the spy system which, it is said, has been in operation since Broci assassinated King Humbert.

When the Italian Consul was seen at his office he said: "It is an anonymous letter." He declined to give any interview, and when asked if he feared any violence he laughed but said nothing.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special to the Tribune from Paterson says: Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House and a member of the Democratic National Committee, spoke with surprising freedom and frankness today concerning the general movement in the South for the disfranchisement of negroes. Clayton has just returned from his State, where a constitutional convention is now in session, and he declared boldly that when the convention completes its work there will be no more black voters in Alabama.

"We of the South are not afraid to grapple with the negro question as it should be grappled with," said Clayton. "By disfranchising the negroes we fear neither the loss of Democratic strength at home nor our present representation in Congress and the Electoral College. Those who predict that with the elimination of the negroes will come Republican ascendancy in any or all parts of the South speak without a proper knowledge of the Southern people. Democratic supremacy has been maintained in spite of negro suffrage, and that supremacy will be all the more secure when the blacks are wholly disfranchised. When the result in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina."

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Sun this morning says: A plan to rehabilitate the Irish race on some South Pacific islands is the latest news from the Pacific slope to Irish patriots in this city. The news comes in the shape of a letter signed by one Joseph A. O'Donaghue, who says a letter will reach him at 351½ Ninth street, San Francisco. The letter is addressed to Captain John Kirwan, employed by the Mutual Gas Company at 35 Union Square.

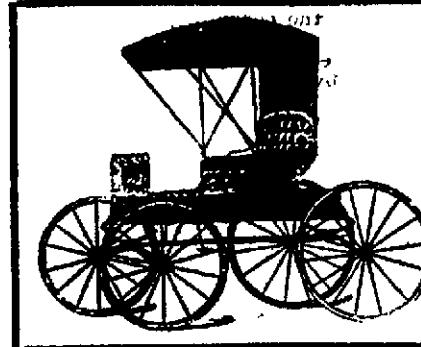
O'Donaghue begins by saying he has received a letter from "a certain nation offering me the concession of a number of islands. The price," says the writer, "wouldn't be very large. The islands," he continues, "are rich in furs and in seals and turtles. The climate is temperate. They could become Irish, as they are not inhabited. The soil is fertile. They are near a Spanish-American republic."

The main point, O'Donaghue explains, is to be quick, and he suggests that the matter be brought before some wealthy Irishman or Irishmen in New York. According to the Sun's informant, who wants it understood that he is a patriot and in dead earnest, there will soon be a call for "a meeting of all Irish organizations here, and the matter will come up before the meeting."

Said this man: "It would be a great thing. There would be a new Ireland and new kings. There is no doubt that O'Donaghue has four islands in mind, and that they will be named after the four provinces of Ireland. Why, can't you see that every patriot in Ireland would leave the old country for the new kingdoms? Ireland would be depopulated. What would King Edward do then?"

LONDON, June 15.—The plague at Houghton continues unabated. The total cases number 1,302 and the deaths 1,100.

Fourteen convicted murderers in Washington State may escape punishment because the Legislature muddled the statutes bearing on the matter.

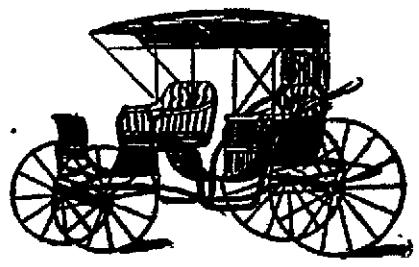


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FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 23

Humphreys' paper intends to die with all sorts of lies on its lips.

The Legislature is getting into the same boot-polished attitude towards Humphreys which the Bar Association assumed with such deadly effect.

Would the organs that are trying to laugh down the annexation conspiracy now that they see what effect it is having on the Hawaiian vote, like the name of the Home Rule leader whom Tom Fitch asked to join it?

Judge Little, as a candidate for Governor, should hire out to the Olas squatters, if they have any money left from his last trip, and hurry to Washington at once. He needn't mind the business of the Circuit Court. None of the judges here ever did.

A reporter of the Advertiser was unable yesterday to find a Home Rule member of the Legislature who did not say that the Advertiser's story of the Humphreys-Fitch annexation deal was entirely correct. All of them are in a position to know.

The schemers for annexation are all trying to explain the thing away. Evidently the threatening look of the Hawaiian vote was too much for them. There will be no more annexation articles hereafter in Humphreys' dying and shrinking newspaper.

So that poor old played-out adventurer, Tom Fitch, thinks he and Humphreys, with the literary assistance of Humphreys' brother-in-law, Arthur Johnston, can annex Hawaii to California. This is about the most deluded farce-comedy Hawaii has seen in years. Let the curtain be rung up again, Mr. Makeau!

The sinking of the ferry boat Northfield in New York Bay, costing some lives, recalls the fact that her sister craft, the Southfield, blew up in her dock many years ago and killed 300 passengers. If the third member of the trio, the Westfield, is still running, people will want to take out an insurance policy before they go aboard.

The death of former Governor Pingree of Michigan removes a man whose scheme for raising potatoes on the vast lots of Detroit, by and for the homeless and poor, first made him famous. Pingree was a man of great independence of character and no tact, qualities that circumscribed his success, but a multitude of defects were covered by his honesty.

Denmark is not likely to have received any demand from the United States to fortify St. Thomas, but the island and the group that it dominates would quickly fall to a foreign maritime power in case of war between it and the little northern kingdom. This fact makes the fortification idea important to this country, but hardly enough so to warrant a peremptory note.

A ship came across New York will on Tuesday come to pass, owing to the pressure of the growing West for an outlet to tidewater. The natural route for it would seem to be the Erie canal, though less digging would be required to build a waterway from the Hudson to Lake Champlain, and thence to the St. Lawrence. In one way or other the demand for interior sea-facilities will be met, and before many years people may be able to board at Duluth the steamer that will take them to Europe.

The cat came out of the bag with a rush when Makeau made his speech on the California annexation scheme. Poor Humphreys! The only friends he had left were the Home Rulers, and these he was ready to sell out for the sake of getting into California politics. It will be remembered by readers of a recent signed statement in these columns that the ambition to shine in California, "before he was forty," grew in the soul of Humphreys' vanity more than a year ago.

Think of the turpitude of it all! Humphreys gives affectionate advice to the Home Rulers and, personally and through his paper, plays on their local patriotism and then puts up a secret scheme to merge them with the 300,000 voters of California, depriving them of their Delegate, their Legislature and their Territorial officers. Isn't that beautiful! And naturally enough that hungry old rogue, Tom Fitch, whose career is blacklisted in the libraries of every San Francisco newspaper, comes here to help work the cards on the unwary countrymen. Talk about bunko game, this beats anything seen since Julian Hayne was here. The Arizona tricksters ought to have Julian with them making three of a kind.

The Southerners can hardly be blamed for eliminating the negro vote, the presence of which, with the threat it makes of bad laws and worse politics, being the chief cause of the South's decay. Capital is very shy of bad government and immigrants will not go to a land, however fertile, where the law gives the ignorant and vicious classes the right to rule whenever such classes are in a majority. Negro suffrage has cost the South thirty years of splendid progress, and on that account it will have to go. There will be few protests in the North, where the mistake of putting the ballot into the hands of the lately emancipated blacks has long since been conceded.

ANNEXATION TO CALIFORNIA.

Now that the Advertiser is able to give to the people of Hawaii the details of the conspiracy to rob the Territory of its entity and merge it into the State of California, the mission of the branded jurist, who was thought to be urged only by self-protection, stands out with fuller significance. Discredited by his associates he would seek larger fields where he might hope to escape criticism in the masses with whom he would rank himself. A glance at the names of those who have conspired with him will be sufficient to show that there can be nothing hoped for which would tend to the material betterment of the Territory or its people from them. The security which must be felt when this question is weighed by the thinking people will flow from the fact that the active agent in the conspiracy, Judge Humphreys, has to bear everywhere the brand put on him by the Bar Association, and further that he will be so well known in the United States, despite the struggles of his press agent, that he could not annex Hawaii to anything, even with the incentive of his inordinate anxiety to be a Senator of the United States "before he is forty." Even there he would meet with an enemy in his own ranks, for no one who knows could be convinced that if there was a Senatorship to come to Hawaii that Tom Fitch would overlook the chance for a fight, provided he was still here, which might depend upon a report that the Philippines were to be also annexed to California, and so a chance be offered there.

The fact that this plan has once more come to the front through discussion by local newspapers and men, makes it necessary to give to it serious consideration. It was discussed at length at Washington during the consideration of the plans for the government of the new territory annexed to the United States by the Newlands resolution. It is significant that at that time there was not one serious advocate of the plan at the Capitol. The Representatives of California went over the matter at length. Men from other parts of the Union discussed it with the Western men, but there failed to materialize any sentiment for this disposition of the matter. Those who thought favorably of the plan at first soon found that they could not justify their belief that it would be satisfactory, by any arguments at their tongues' end at that moment. True they did not have the recent political sideshow to furnish them with reasons. But will not this feature be a bar to favorable action on the part of California? for there is no way in which the Territory may be added to that State without its consent?

The arguments which have been adduced so far in the support of the annexation scheme are few. That there may be further trouble with the sugar rates in subsequent tariff bills is the principal one affecting the business interests; that there will be election of local officers and city and county organizations, is the one which will appeal to the politicians. It has been said that with annexation to California the result will be that there will be representation on the floor of Congress by a member with a vote, instead of by a delegate. At the last session of Congress the rate of representation was placed at \$3,000, after an extraordinarily hard fight, and this against the majority report of the committee which framed the bill. That committee wanted the rate of representation placed at \$50,000. This means that there will be no change in the number of Congressmen until 1911, so should there be any annexation to California soon, the direct result would be no representation at all, until Congress could pass an enabling act. With the next census there can be no doubt but the rate of representation will be raised materially. It would surprise no one who has followed the discussions, if the figures then be placed close to \$25,000. The juggling of districts which is so common in the United States everywhere, might readily be called into play to prevent anything like a consolidation of the local counties into a district. Of course, should there be such a combination as Hawaii and a part of California there would be more than one county. Three or four might be the number which the job-chasers would try to have made. Otherwise, how could there be enough to go around? How easy then would it be to have the counties put into different congressional districts so that the vote would be split and the result brought about that there would be no representative at all. That such action is not improbable, it need only be recalled that in West Virginia at one time there was such an arrangement of counties in the various districts of the State that in two of the districts it was necessary for the delegates to pass outside the State to get to any point where a district convention could be held, and a canvassing candidate had to travel miles in Ohio or Virginia to reach outlying counties. This was done to insure the carrying of the district by one of the political parties, and should there be such a strong Republican majority here as is predicted, there would be without doubt an arrangement to have the big vote added to doubtful districts to make sure. That there could be a Senator from Hawaii seems beside the mark. Surely the advocates of this plan of augmentation of the Golden State will not mean to argue that any Hawaiian would try to buy his way into the Senate of the United States. There are rich men a plenty in California, and the recent political issues which have revolved about some of them indicate that there would be lively bidding should such a contest be started, even more than the amount necessary to inaugurate an afternoon paper in San Francisco, and then that the people would rise in their wrath and elect some one else. That part of the argument is almost sufficiently unique to have had its origin in the ubiquitous Tom Fitch, where hunting partnerships has become a mania.

But to one who views the plan with an eye to seeing what lies on the other side, there become apparent many reasons for turning from the suggestion with alarm. One reason would seem to appeal with especial force. Under the systems of California there can be no local county option. This would mean then that in the matter of the sale of liquors there would be an abandonment of the present high license plan surrounded as it is with safeguards which mean the closing of the saloons at reasonable hours, their closing on Sunday, and the refusal of license where it would mean a hardship on the resident section of a city or town, and the substitution therefore of the wide-open plan which makes the west coast a haven for the free and easy livers of the United States. Away would go all restrictive measures against gambling, and the very law by reason of this being a Territory is operative to compel a measure of social purity would perform a dead letter. It is the boast that when a saloon is opened in San Francisco on the popular route where the trade will come day and night, the key is tied to a balloon and sent out to sea, and a recent newspaper from San Francisco told of one place where liquor had been sold for more than twenty years without the door ever being closed except upon election days.

With the complex health conditions which are met here where the population is mixed to a degree exceeding that in any other State or Territory, it would be the most dangerous of the many new conditions that the control of the health of the community would lie with a State board sitting 2,000 miles and ten or more days away from any section of the present Territory. True, there would be a county board, but what would that mean when an emergency calling for stringent measures should arise? In the recent plague matter of California the discussions ran through a course of more than a year, and the final settlement was reached only after a commission sent to Washington by the Governor had made representations to the Treasury Department. Molokai would become the home of the California lepers, a result which, when mentioned in the course of the last campaign in San Francisco, drew from the people of Hawaii indignant protest.

But it must be remembered as well, that any consolidation of these Islands with the sovereign State of California would simply do away with all of the provisions of the organic act. In that event the educational qualification for voting would disappear, and all males above twenty-one years of age would be entitled to the rights of franchise. This would introduce an element which would make it impossible for the schemers who think to secure and hold the affections of the native voters so as to make their calling and election sure to judicial and other positions, to "satisfactorily mend fences." It would mean that instead of 10,000 voters there would be probably 15,000 at the lowest calculation, and again the result of polling would be in such doubt that no one might estimate the returns.

But it would be impossible to enumerate the many reasons why the proposed change can be only for the ill of the community instead of for its good. Would it be argued for a moment that with four or even five counties of California here that there would be a district court of the United States with its attendant machinery, a collector of internal revenue? There is only one official of the latter department in the State; two district courts, and those for fifty-seven counties. It would mean that there should be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, and the net result would be the removal from office of the men whom the President of the United States thought best to intrust with the inauguration of a government under the new conditions. But this end can be attained in another way. Let the conspirators go to him the wisdom of a change. No one who knows William McKinley's characteristics will doubt but he is ready to acknowledge an error as readily as he is to rectify a mistake. Perhaps that is the mission of the young Napoleon of Politics, who will soon stand, pale faced and intellectual, in the presence of the man who committed to him the trust which he has betrayed so shamefully. Would it not be the time then to make the fight straight from the shoulder, and not to endeavor to cloud the issue by reference to California's need for a larger range of products and industries. After all, would it not be even a thing to make one paler to face the Chief Executive and frankly tell him that he was so wrong in his selections for the offices of the new Territory that the only American in the Islands found it necessary to take the power to appoint away from him and give the control of the Territory into the hands of the people of California?

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

That the financial status of the Territory is unpleasant is a fact which needs no special argument to prove. It need not have been so if the Legislature had done its duty and taken up a revenue bill during the sixty days of the regular session which it wasted in speech-making, in assailing the Executive and in legislating for female dogs. However, the application of blame does not suggest a remedy. The question is, what shall be done. If anything, to meet the emergency that now exists?

One of the renegade Republican papers which is trying to benefit by the Home Rule vote, suggests a special session, and says, touching the fear that the majority would seize the chance to pass county bills and other predatory measures, that "it is generally accepted that the only matter to which the Legislature in special session may give its attention are such measures as are specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor." This is a clear error, by no means "generally accepted." The only measure of the Hawaiian Legislature which can be held down to the consideration of any one subject is the extra session called to consider an appropriation bill. If the Legislature is convened in special session it may go into general work taking up county and city bills, and other gift-enterprise measures. They would, in all likelihood,

have a carnival of spoils, and in the end pile up more liabilities than assets. Our Territorial case, financially, is bad enough, and it is better to bear the ill we have than to fly to others that we know not of.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Already the lines are being drawn for the contest which is to mark the next session of Congress, the fight for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

The Geary exclusion law was passed nineteen years ago, and will expire in May, 1902. It was in December, 1884, that the Graham treaty with China, which embodies the consent of the latter nation to the terms of the act was signed and promulgated.

During the last term of Congress there was continual agitation of the matter, especially by Congressman Kahn of San Francisco, who had ready for introduction a bill which would continue the exclusion act's force for another twenty years. That he did not introduce it, according to the reports in the papers of his home city, was due to the fact that it was deemed wisest to allow the matter to rest until the long term of Congress, when there would be final action on the matter. By this plan there would be no double working up of sentiment necessary.

From the two extremes of the continent come tales of the activity of those interested in the exclusion law. In New York an organization has been effected on the part of the Chinese, which has for its object the preparation of a memorial to the Government protesting against a re-enactment of the law. It is set forth that each one of the thousands of Chinese in the United States will be asked to sign this memorial, and it is conceivable that there will be collected a fund for the proper presentation of the claims of the protestants, which will attract the attention of one of the largest lobbies which has been seen at the national capital for many years. The New York Chinese, too, will ask all those of the Americans who have not been opposed to the opening of the doors to the Orientals, to sign a memorial which will be made a feature of the fight.

Meanwhile, on the Western coast,

where the agitation against the flood of cheap labor had its beginning, the fight is already being put up.

Labor organizations and newspapers have been

used to agitate for the pledging of members of Congress to a new law which will stem the yellow scourge.

The friends of white labor, the unions of artisans in all lines of human endeavor, the men who think upon the subject broadly, all are in unison on this matter.

There is nothing to be done but to

secure a longer period of reprieve from the danger of the extinction of the American workman as he now exists.

Formal judgment was filed yesterday

in the salvage case of Opala vs bark Constiolo, in which the plaintiff is

awarded \$600 salvage.

The census department announces

that the population of this city, according to the latest corrected returns, is 38,905.

The Kohala postoffice has been de-

creased from a third, to a fourth-class office.

The change was made because of the decrease in the receipts of the office.

Internal Revenue Collector Cham-

berlain reminds the special taxpayers

that unless their special taxes are paid

by the last day of July, they will be

subject to the penalty of an extra 50

per cent payment.

Frank C. Atherton, son of Mr. and

Mrs. J. B. Atherton, and Miss Eleanor

A. Simpson were married at the bride's

home in Ohio, on June 19. Their honey-

moon tour will be extended to Eng-

land and Scotland.

Tenders will be received at the United

States quarantine office at custom

house, up to noon, July 10th, for general

repairs to buildings on Quarantine

Island. Plans and specification can be

seen at the office.

One of the rapid transit engines and

dynamos was turned over last Satur-

day by steam from the company's

boilers, and the second set will be

moved this week. Everything, so far,

has worked satisfactorily.

The blanks which are to be used in

the collection of the income-tax have

been prepared by Collector Shaw.

Blanks will be furnished to each firm

to hand to those of their employees

who receive more than \$600.

A salabam, once the property of

Kanakina, the brother of Kanakamau,

the wife of Kanakamau I, is on

exhibition in the window of McIn-

erry Brothers. The salabam is of

handsome proportions, is hand-made,

and is valued at \$500.

The Pacific Heights railroad made its

first direct connection with the termin-

al of the tram line on Nuuanu street

yesterday. A bridge had to be built

across Nuuanu stream. Cars will run

every half hour on the Pacific Heights

<p

KAMEHAMEHA GRADUATES

Male Students Put Aside Their Books.

There was a large attendance last night at the tenth commencement exercises of the Kamehameha School for Boys. The big gymnasium hall had been converted into a veritable power of verdure and flowers, the horizontal bars and other apparatus having been interwoven with male and ferns, and ropes of greens were hung from the center of the ceiling in all directions, the walls all around being hidden with banana and palm leaves. On the platform at the head of the hall under an artistic drapery of the Hawaiian and American flags, which were caught up with green leaves and flowers, were seated the graduates at one side and the trustees and teachers and the two ministers, Revs. W. M. Kincaid and E. S. Timoteo, at the other side.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid offered the opening invocation, and the song, "While I Have You," and a serenade by the third grade followed.

Benjamin J. Wright, one of Kamehameha's brightest young men, read the following salutary:

About seventy years ago, which I may now call the good old day, whenever a malihini entered a Hawaiian house he was received with Hawaiian hospitality and everything in the house was free to him. With the same hospitable spirit we, the graduating class of 1901, welcome all who have come with happy faces to this sojourn.

With the deepest gratitude in behalf of my class we extend our greetings to those representing the gentlemen of the board of trustees, for their faithful work in carrying out the wishes of our beloved All. Rev. Mr. Herbert Timoteo Bishop, founder of Kamehameha Schools.

Teachers, we greet you most cordially tonight. During the past years you have given us the most particular care and have kept us under your control. By your good work we are made better, reliable boys and associates among the people.

Friends, we greet you with aloha; we appreciate the fact that you have interest in the Kamehameha boys. We are thankful for your friendship to the schools. As we stand here before you we are very glad to receive you with Kamehameha hospitality.

It is a time most fitting also for us to remember, as young Hawaiian graduates, our beloved All. As we are benefited by her gifts, so may we by following her noble example be uplifted by her life, as men may, if we covet her gentleness. In our ambitions may we remember our debt to the world and to the people, in our ambitions to earn and save money we will do well to cultivate her generosity. In striving after honor may we all learn that true humility is the best foundation.

Schoolmates dear, we give you one last farewell greeting, remembering that the pleasant days of our school life will end tonight. No more shall we appear in class rooms, in shop, on the farm and campus as your schoolmates. Before I end let me leave you with this one thought, as you rise to take the place of the graduating class, may you all have the ambition to carry out the name of Kamehameha higher, and be honored the land over.

A creditable essay on "Improvement of Farm Life in Hawaii," followed, being delivered in a clear, strong voice by its writer, Louis Alau. James K. Kincaid also read an essay, showing considerable merit, under the title of "Independence of Hawaii."

Some pretty music by the mandolin club followed, and Henry K. Ell read a paper on "Some Duties of the Government Over the People," which was greeted with cordial and continued applause.

The next number on the program was a very interesting one. James K. Sakuma explained how calabashes were formerly made by the Hawaiians, exhibiting the crude tools used, and when he had made himself clear on the point, he turned to a modern electric turning machine, which he set in operation, and gave a silent explanation of how calabashes are made in the present day. In the space of a few minutes, he turned out, from a square block of wood, a handsomely finished small calabash, receiving a hearty demonstration of appreciation from the audience.

A pretty rendition of "Clover Blossoms" was then given by the famous glee club of the school, and Jessie Nohokai, who has carried away the highest honors of the class, read the valedictory:

After the presentation of the diplomas, according to the program, the pupils of the schools and the visitors joined in "Hawaii Ponoi" in enthusiastic chorus, and Rev. E. S. Timoteo pronounced an impressive benediction.

A Kamehameha song by the Kamehameha boys and girls and the tuneful call of the Kamehameha Girls School followed, the exercises closing with the preparatory and manual yell and a finale of three rousing cheers for the thirteen graduates of 1901, whose names are:

Edward Alau, Louis Alau, Harry Hanakahi, David Harbottle, Samuel Kaala, Henry K. Ell, James Kuohu, Kahalau Seoiki, William Martin, Judd Nobokai, William Punohu, James Sakuma, Benjamin J. Wright.

Louis Alau's paper on "Improvement of Farm Life in Hawaii" reads as follows:

During the olden time the Hawaiian made as much progress as could well have been expected of them. The cutting tools were made of stone or shark's teeth or bamboo. Their axes were chiefly made of a hard, compact kind of lava found on the summits of the Volcano. The art of making them was handed down from father to son. The principal method in cultivating the soil was the hoe, which was either pointed or shaped into a flat blade at the end. With these rude tools extensive works were carried out, such as building terraces, leveling and smoothing their lava patches and constructing irrigation ditches after

rainides in length. The principal crops were taro and sweet potatoes.

But when the man who had scientific training in agriculture came to our island and he tried to experiment with the soil; by doing this he found out some of the foreign fruit trees and vegetables can be planted, as well. From that time the improvement of our island grew up little by little till the present time.

Let us be encouraged as much as possible in the development of agriculture, for in this occupation we can most easily procure home and be independent of race friction, previous judgment and oppression. I am inclined to believe that it is not very good for the Hawaiians to live in the cities and towns. The Hawaiian is a child of nature and his home is in the country. A fearful rate of mortality among the Hawaiians prevails in nearly all the cities and towns; it is not so in the country. With land selling at lower prices, it is possible for an industrious family to purchase a small farm, construct a house and furnish a home.

What shall we do? Shall we let all the improvement of our islands be done by the foreigner? Or shall we take this matter in our own hands and improve them more by raising cattle and hog? Besides that, we can make our own butter instead of getting it from the foreign countries.

But before we take up this kind of work we must have some training so we can direct our work, but if we had not this kind of training we can not direct our work. In taking up such work as farming we must have courage in order to succeed; if we fail at first we must not be discouraged and leave the work; we must keep on working till we succeed.

Dealing with this kind of work is a very hard thing for us Hawaiians, because we think farming is one of the lowest forms of work that a man who is educated can undertake. It is a very foolish idea for us young men to say that, because it is said that "the farmer is the backbone of the country."

It is not very long ago that new kind of training was introduced in our Islands, so we see now our Islands are becoming prosperous, and agriculture is one of the most important works for the future.

There is only one thing we will fail in improving more our Islands; that is the lack of land. The land that we have now is very small and most of the government lands were sold to the plantations. This improvement of the farm is good not only for those who take up this kind of work but is good for the whole population, as well as the government.

It is said by one of our prominent men that it is a pleasure to him to see farms cultivated with fruits and vegetables. So it is their duty to see this thing, and to sell, some of the government land to the poor people.

At Maui one of our lady friends is trying hard to get some of the government land for the purpose of bringing the young men who are educated to use their skill of mind and hand in cultivating our own island.

In regard to the way we live, we are in the habit of living together, whether we are working or not. So it is a very foolish idea; we must separate, each one to his duty. When a young man becomes a farmer he must stay by himself, and it is the duty of his family or friends to visit him only once in awhile, so as to help him a great deal in improving his work.

So far as it is now the desire for farming is increasing. We know this is true; that before this school had no banana field, no vegetable gardens, no sorghum field; but now we have all these things, and they are growing very well.

There have been grown already at Kamehameha, cabbages, watermelons, muskmelons, onions, tomatoes, pineapples, corn, etc., besides a number of different kinds of flowers and forest trees.

This new kind of training will help the Kamehameha boys a great deal when they get out in the world.

MARCONI SUES FRED'K. J. CROSS

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has brought suit against Frederick J. Cross, manager of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, in the First Circuit Court, for \$5,500 and £500 sterling, which the company claims as due them as the second payment of \$1,500 for installing the system of wireless telegraph now in operation between the various Islands of the group from Oahu to Hawaii.

The company claims to be a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of Great Britain and having its principal office and place of business in the city of London, England.

The company, by its attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & Clancy, stated that on October 31, 1895, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a written agreement. The name of the corporation was then the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Co., Ltd., which was changed later to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company.

In pursuance of the agreement the plaintiff furnished the defendant the instruments necessary for installation in duplicate for the system of wireless telegraphy between the various islands of the Hawaiian group, except that the Island of Lanai was substituted for that of Kauai by mutual consent and agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, and the plaintiff furnished its experts to remain on the Hawaiian Islands until the work was completed, and the installations in working order, and did all other acts and things required of it under said agreement and necessary to entitle it to a performance by the defendant of his part of the agreement.

On or before February 1, 1901, the work mentioned in the agreement was completed, and the installations finished and working within the meaning and intent of the agreement so the plaintiff alleged.

They claim there is now due and owing from Cross to the plaintiff company the sum of \$5,500 lawful money of the United States, being the second half of the payment of \$11,000 in the agreement, together with the sum of £500 sterling, being the first year's rent in advance, which sums the defendant is alleged to have refused and neglected and still refuse to pay, which plaintiff says is in direct contravention to the law. The plaintiff asks that the defendant be cited to appear at the August term of the Circuit Court to make answer.

Disorder on Canadian Pacific.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 20.—The first disorder attending the strike of the Canadian Pacific trackmen occurred yesterday, when it is reported that striking section men at Revelstoke, B. C., attacked three non-union substitutes. No serious injury was done to either side. Officials of the company anticipate an early settlement of the strike.

The Standard Oil Company is seeking to secure control of two of the largest Kansas City banks.

The ship Falls of Clyde cleared from San Francisco on June 17th for Hilo with a large general cargo.

OILY BILL'S JOB

(Continued from Page 1)

Attorney General \$4,800.00
Deputy High Sheriff (increased to) 4,800.00
Salary of License Inspector \$3,600.00
Salary of License Clerk \$3,000.00
Pay of Stenographer \$1,800.00
Sewer pay-roll (increased to) \$1,500.00
Salary of Meteorologist (increased to) \$3,000.00
Salary of City Sanitary Officer \$3,000.00
Unpaid bills, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 10,021.61
Department Public Works 454.45
Treasury Department 1,509.40
Deputy Sheriff, Koolauipo (increased to) 1,200.00
Deputy Sheriff, Koolauipo (increased to) 1,200.00
District Magistrate, South Kona (increased to) 1,630.00
The Senators then put on their coats, threw away their cigars and went home.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

There was little accomplished in the House yesterday in the way of results that would interest the public. The Representatives did a good day's work however, and seemed to be trying to get their end of the lawmaking business in shipshape before the final adjournment, some three weeks hence.

MORNING SESSION.

When the House convened yesterday morning, the first thing that was done, after the reading of the minutes and their acceptance, was the introduction of the following report, by the committee on accounts:

Representatives, compensation \$6,000.00
Mileage 563.90
Officers' salaries 1,633.00
Unpaid bills, last session 3,838.90
House journal 1,217.75
Printing 118.00
Translation 123.00
Typewriting 163.35
Committee public health 36.00
Committee enrollment 3.00
Committee finance 106.00
Committee military 100.50
Stationery 122.50
Committee public lands 25.00
Committee accounts 40.00
Miscellaneous committee 5.00
Total \$13,276.20
Drawn by Senate 16,723.02
Balance in Treasury78

Amount of appropriation \$30,000.00.

Beekley then spoke concerning the new vessel, which is to run from Molokai to the different Islands in the interest of the lepers. He said that he had had several talks with practical sailors, and they gave him the following figures as being the ones upon which the vessel could be run, producing the greatest amount of work for the least amount of money:

Captain's salary \$125.00
Chief engineer 125.00
Assistant engineer 100.00
Chief officer 80.00
Doubtful driver 40.00
Cook 45.00
Cabin steward 35.00
Ten deckhands 295.00
Two firemen 60.00
Provisions for crew 250.00
Coal, three trips per month 275.00
Incidentals 40.00
Oil for engines 15.00
Oil for deck lamps 4.00
Paints and oils 10.00
Total, for two years \$35,976.00

At 11:30 the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The major portion of the afternoon session was taken up with the review of the expense bill preparatory to its third reading. Clerk McKeon was some two hours going from cover to cover. At the conclusion of the reading the Representatives offered several amendments. Among these the following were the more important:

Emmett suggested that the sum of \$5,000 be set aside for the St. Louis Exposition. He stated that there was already an appropriation made for the Charleston Exposition, by means of which the educational exhibit now in Buffalo would be taken to the Southern city. The speaker suggested that it would not be a bad idea to make a display at St. Louis that would outlast anything of the kind that the Indians had ever made. The motion was passed.

Dickey asked that the assessor of Maui be reimbursed to the extent of \$3,000 because of extra taxes he had paid into the treasury. After some discussion in which the introducer of the resolution assured the legislators that there would be no money taken out of the treasury, but that a transfer would be made from one book in the Department of Public Works to another, the motion was passed.

Five thousand two hundred dollars, on the motion of Beckley, was set aside with which to subdivide a steamboat to pass between this port and Molokai.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned.

Geographical Miles.

The Advertiser is in receipt of the following communication: "Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper, whether the distance from here to San Francisco is 2,026 miles, and around the world of about 25,000 miles, is meant knots (nautical miles) or land miles. Information on the above subject will very much oblige."

Distances at sea are measured by the geographical or nautical mile, or land by the statute mile. The circumference of the globe, about 25,000 miles, is measured by the geographical mile.

The geographical mile is one-sixtieth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 6,080 yards. A statute mile, the legal mile of the United States, is 5,280 feet.

In point of fact the length of a nautical mile varies with the latitude. The United States Hydrographic Office, however, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length. The British Admiralty has adopted 6,080 feet.

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HIGHBINDERS ARE EXTORTING MONEY

The police have information which leads them to believe that an organized society of highbinders is at work among the Chinese, and efforts will be made to break up the gang. For several weeks depredations of one kind or another, stories of extortion of money from men whom these highbinders thought would fear the police if their occupations were made public, have been common talk among the Chinese, but few had the courage to go to the police station and tell the authorities of what was going on.

Last night shortly after 10 o'clock a hack was driven hastily up to the station and a well known Chinese, who conducted an opium joint during the prohibitory days, jumped out and finding Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth in the receiving office, told him that several Chinese whom he suspected of belonging to the highbinder society, had threatened him during the evening, and he feared that they would repeat their threats and visits. The Deputy Sheriff at once sent off three special officers to the premises of the Chinese with orders to place the first men who entered them under arrest.

The man who asked for police protection is wealthy. It is reported that of late he has had a questionable occupation, which the alleged highbinders believed would give them an opportunity of extorting money or pain of being "squealed" upon. Their demands for money were made last night shortly after dark, and promptly refused. They came again and again, and were met with a refusal in each instance.

At length the victim thought that the motives of the men were of such a nature that it was best to acquaint the police department with the affair, and he made a hasty drive to the station house. The highbinders must have gotten "wind" of the coming of the officers, for he was not approached again during the evening.

Three nights ago a raid of highbinders was made upon the house of a Chinese who failed to yield blackmail. They approached his place stealthily, and suddenly tore down his lattice-work, destroyed plants, crockery and anything they could lay their hands upon and fled without being discovered. The police were informed of the depredations, and the Deputy Sheriff at once set the machinery of the detective department at work with the result that a lame Chinese was arrested as suspect, and is now being investigated.

It is anticipated that lively times will occur when the society becomes thoroughly organized and the membership increases. Such an organization was pretty well launched during the plague last year, but as the Chinese were generally scattered over the city, little in the way of effecting a strong organization could be done.

The cruiser Philadelphia sailed for Pago Pago from San Francisco on the 21st instant, to be absent about two months. A number of men to be stationed at Pago Pago and stores for the American station there are being taken by the cruiser.

BIG PRAISE

Rev. Enoch Hill of Grand Junction, Iowa, endorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Iowa.

No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country. One of these is from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. Church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time, and my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Michigan's Former Governor Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan died here tonight at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who has not removed his clothes during the time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully, without warning and without speaking a word.

Young Pingree has wired to his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestines, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left no hope for the patient's recovery. Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear. During the whole of Tuesday he was practically kept alive by injections of strichnine and drugs administered to lessen his pain.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Mrs. Hazen S. Pingree, widow of ex-Governor Pingree, arrived in this city from Detroit this morning with her daughter, Hazel H. Pingree, and her husband's brother, F. C. Pingree. The party had started from Detroit as soon as they learned of the seriousness of Governor Pingree's illness in London, but received a cablegram early today that there was no use continuing their journey, as the Governor's condition was so bad that he could not live until they arrived. Later the news of his death came.

STORY OF PINGREE'S LIFE

DETROIT, June 18.—Hazen S. Pingree was born at Denmark, Me., in 1849. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and served until the end of the war when he located in Detroit as a shoemaker. From this humble beginning he went up the ladder with a rush and at the time of his death was the owner of a large shoe manufactory and a wealthy man.

In 1889 the Republican party nominated ex-Governor Pingree for Mayor of Detroit and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891, 1893 and 1895 by increased majorities each time. In 1896 Mr. Pingree was elected Governor of Michigan by 83,000 plurality, running ahead of the national ticket by 26,000 votes. He was re-elected Governor in 1898 by 160,000 plurality, and served out his term. Last March he started on a trip to South Africa which resulted in his death in London.

Ex-Governor Pingree, while he was Mayor, accomplished many municipal reforms, among others forcing the gas company to lower rates 50 cents per thousand, establishing the public lighting plant, organizing the Detroit Railways on a three-cent-fare basis, lowering telephone rates, and breaking up a number of sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato-patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied and brought him much fame. While Governor Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing a law taxing railroads and other corporations on an ad valorem basis, instead of specifically on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the passage of a law along these lines by the last Legislature.

Mr. Pingree leaves a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

EXTENSION OF THE GEARY ACT

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congress at its next session will in all probability extend the provisions of the Geary law relating to the exclusion of Chinese laborers for at least another ten-year period. This will be done "that body acts upon the recommendations of the officials whose duty it is to execute the law relating to the exclusion of the Chinese, which expires next May."

Already the labor organizations of the country are beginning to advocate the extension of the exclusion act. The action of the Chinese in this country, organizing for the purpose of fighting the re-enactment of the law so abominable to them, and the movement toward securing signatures to petitions to Congress with this purpose in view, as well as the intent to enlist the services of the Chinese Minister in their cause, have already created some uneasiness on the part of the labor organizations. These bodies are now at work fomenting a sentiment in favor of excluding the Chinese for at least ten years longer, and it is claimed a number of Congressmen have already pledged themselves to vote to exclude the Chinese from this country, at least temporarily. The law relating to the exclusion of Chinese expires by limitation next May, and if Congress does not act at the coming session it will be impossible to do anything in the direction until December 1902 unless an extra session should be called.

There is a great deal of unnecessary alarm on the part of those interested in the Chinese question and this is due to the lack of information in relation to a treaty negotiated in 1894 by Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at Washington. If Congress should fail to extend the exclusion act there would be no change in the situation relating to the coming of Chinese into this country until December 7, 1904, as the provisions of that treaty are identical with the provisions of the exclusion act, which expires in eleven months.

Rain is falling in India. Footpads are active in Sacramento. The Cuban frauds are not serious. Clyde Fitch has written a new play. More rioting is reported from Russia. English is to be used in Manila courts. The Kintuck has left Nagasaki for Seattle. Mrs. McKinley was gaining strength June 18.

Ex-Senator Cheney of New Hampshire is dead. The butchers' strike in San Francisco is ended.

A heavy snowfall has taken place in Colorado.

An American railroad is to be built in Guatemala.

San Diego wants a railroad to the Colorado river.

Cold and drought have injured the Eastern crops.

There was a small train smash-up at Napa last week.

The conviction of Earl Russell for bigamy is doubtful.

Counterfeit American dollars are being coined in Mexico.

Two more negroes were lynched last week in Louisiana.

A big company is to operate the Nevada copper mines.

The Kaiser has predicted a long era of peace for his people.

The new judges of the Philippine courts have taken the oath.

A new fish hatchery has been established at Redding, Cal.

Several deaths have resulted in Chicago of late from heat.

Rev. J. L. Dyer, the pioneer Methodist, died at Denver last week.

A windstorm wrought great damage in South Dakota last week.

The friends of the Boers held a big meeting in London June 19.

The Indians of Washington have declared war upon the whites.

General Wm. Montgomery Gardner, veteran of two wars, is dead.

The Russian plague commission has declared Egypt infected territory.

The Christian Endeavor Convention ended on June 16 at Santa Ana.

The linseed oil trust has been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company.

Captain Reichman, U. S. A., says there is good discipline in the Boer army.

The third trial of Dr. Kennedy in New York has resulted in a disagreement.

Pingree wanted to bring the patriot Boers and their families to America.

A German woman has made the first ascent of Mt. Gelmerhorn, Switzerland.

Increased car fares led to a serious disturbance in Rio de Janeiro last week.

The Chicago Telephone Company furnishes free luncheons to the hello girls.

An Arctic vessel reports having spoken the whaler Bella Ana in the North Seas.

Lily Oelrichs, the heiress, is to marry Peter Donahue Martin of San Francisco.

The bridge and trackmen on the Canadian Pacific have gone out on a strike.

Creighton J. Foraker has been appointed United States Marshal of New Mexico.

Bryan has denied that he is affiliated with the third party movement in Georgia.

The troops of Cailles are to surrender according to a late dispatch from Manila.

John Biddle of Pittsburgh has been convicted of the murder of Thos. D. Kennedy.

J. C. Stubbs is said to be slated to handle the traffic of the big railroad combine.

A party of Yale College men will make a trip to the Arctic for fun and specimens.

Von Buelow's frank characterization of Bismarck is said to have given offense to the Kaiser.

One woman is suing another in Indianapolis for \$5,000 for the loss of her husband's love.

Towne's oil company has incorporated at Austin, Texas, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000.

Germany now favors arbitration. This is a decided change since The Hague conference.

The National Editorial Association will in the future exclude all papers that offer premiums.

Commissioner Peck's report on the Paris Exposition has been filed with the Government printer.

Because he was discouraged in his study of the English language, a Cuban boy committed suicide.

The English attitude on the Chinese tariff is firmly opposed to the increase of duty on rice and opium.

The Itata case has been dismissed, the commission finding that the United States' action was proper.

C. W. Von der Hoogt, a Boer sympathizer at Washington, says the Boers have gained great ground.

Andrews Clark, Jr., son of the Senator, was married June 19 to Miss Mabel D. Foster at Butte, Montana.

An alleged American is charged with murder in England. It is thought to be a case of mistaken identity.

Rapid transit by electrical system between Chicago and Milwaukee will be a fact by the first of next year.

Wm. H. Young, who worked out the idea of Howe in the sewing machine, died a pauper in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, because of having been found guilty of the murder of her husband, has been sent to the State prison of Kansas for the term of ten years.

Andrew and Fred. Kramer, two children aged 3 and 4 years, were roasted to death in a barn near Madison, California. The children had been playing with matches.

The passion play given by the Scheld tribe of Indians near Vancouver, B. C., was performed with much success. Over 2,500 Indians visited the scene of the primitive drama.

Father Methodius has been transferred from St. Ives to an obscure town on the Copper river. The change has caused much indignation among the Greek Catholics of Alaska.

Hamburg American Steamship Co. denies having broken faith with the Fa Railroad, and will allow him to handle the shore end of enterprise.

The University has raised the sum for its endowment fund recently tried to shoot ex-sheriff of Washington in El Paso last week.

Miss Minnie Healy mine to F. August Healy, deciding against the copper trust.

Many men have been thrown out of employment at Newport News, employing pending operations on account of the strike.

Craig's son, Madame Patt's Welsh castle was put up at auction, but was not sold owing to a false bid of \$20,000 being made by an individual who did not want to buy.

Macagni is coming to America. Allison is a Presidential possibility. The capital of China will continue to be Peking. The Viscount Deerhurst has arrived in New York.

The business outlook in the States is very bright.

The Mexican building at Buffalo has been opened.

The Gulf of California is to be tapped by a railroad.

An Indian outbreak is feared in Northern California.

The reported Indian outbreak near Denver is false.

The official time of the new warship Illinois is 17.65 knots.

Miguel Otero has been re-appointed Governor of New Mexico.

The Australian election law will probably be adopted in Cuba.

The dam at Buena Vista is reported to be in an insecure condition.

Cuban independence may be an accomplished fact by next Christmas.

It is denied that political and other disturbances continue in Colombia.

Lipton has proposed a race across the Atlantic to follow the cup series.

War Department statistics show that 30,000 Filipinos have been captured.

The work on the new electric line from Los Angeles to San Pedro has begun.

The Leyland line steamer Assyrian is ashore off the coast of Newfoundland.

Four people were killed in a train wreck at Flint, Michigan, on the 14th.

Haggis, the California millionaire, will build a \$1,000,000 mansion in New York.

Seventy-seven per cent of the population of England are residents of cities.

Mrs. Nickerson of Sonoma took a header off her bicycle which may prove fatal.

Twenty-four messages can be sent over a single wire by a French inventor's system.

Hospitals that keep liquors for the use of their patients must pay the war revenue tax.

Emperor William recently led a sally battle near Berlin. The battle began at daybreak.

The Chinese of New York are making an organized campaign against the exclusion law.

The Kaiser has ordered a schooner-yacht to be built in the United States.

France will control the Yunnan road as Russia does the Manchurian line.

Epworth Leaguers of San Francisco are canvassing for funds for a convention.

A 20-round bout between Smith and Bernstein at Los Angeles was called a draw.

David Belasco has refused to allow Rosina, the French actress, to play "Zaza."

"Healer" Dowle declares that the Chicago doctors have formed a plot to kidnap him.

A fourth daughter was born to the Czars on June 18. She will be called Anastasia.

Shipments of horses to South Africa from Great Britain will continue during the summer.

Flagler, the millionaire oil man, is to marry Mrs. Minnie Walkup-Ketcham, a Chicago widow.

Thousands of boomers are waiting for the opening of the Indian lands of Oklahoma reservation.

It is reported that Botha has repudiated Krueger, and that he will continue peace negotiations.

Emperor William, King Edward and the Czar will probably meet August 14 at the Berlin review.

Some New York swindlers, being debarrased from the use of the mails, have made use of the express service.

Emperor William has ordered the squadron commanded by Prince Henry to proceed to Cadiz to meet the returning squadron from China.

The contract labor law is now practically nullified. Little attempt is being made to enforce it, and there has been much difficulty in securing convictions.

Antonio Joseph, Jr., son of the New Mexican Delegate to Congress, surprised his schoolmates at Jarvis Hall, Denver, by marrying the daughter of a poor Swedish carpenter.

Texas rangers had a severe engagement near Laredo with a gang of Mexican bandits guilty of three murders, in which one of the latter was killed and one made prisoner.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors made a thorough investigation of the needs of San Francisco, Oakland and other places around San Francisco bay during their recent visit.

Rev. C. G. Adams of San Francisco shot and killed Dr. John G. Jessup, who interfered when the former was abusing his daughter, Agnes Adams. The minister was under the influence of liquor.

Earl Russell is to be charged with perjury.

Murderer Warburton has been convicted in San Rafael and sent to prison for thirty years.

Judge Palmer of Denver has cited ministers for contempt of court, carrying out his threat to punish those who criticized him.

Walter Green Campbell, charged with robbery with a Cincinnati man, is said to have secured a quarter of a million dollars.

A Mormon agent is seeking a concession from the Mexican Government for the purpose of settling a thousand Mormons.

The transport Thomas, which sails from the Mainland on the 22d of July, will carry 500 teachers to the Philippines.

A pigeon became entangled in the electric wires at Redlands, Cal., and stopped the city's water supply for two hours.

After lively fighting with the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, a British expedition has captured supplies and killed many natives.

The value of forests in the Philippines is said to be great. The scarcity of labor will be the chief obstacle in lumbering.

The Government intends to make some investigations regarding explosives. A board of officers has been appointed for that purpose.

Colonels Infant and Guitara, representatives of General Cailles, have signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender at Manila on June 16.

Forty-three young horses from Rancho del Paseo, the horse ranch of J. B. Hagan in the great horseman, in California, recently sold for \$20,000 in New York.

Mrs. Annis Lankershim of Los Angeles, who has just died, left no will. Her property has been filed upon by J. W. Mitchell, an attorney of that city. The lady left an estate valued at \$1,000,000.

POI AND A STEAMER

Paiai Contractors Air Their Pilikia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A steamer set apart especially for the needs of the Board of Health in connection with maintenance of the Leper Settlement on Molokai, the sending of food supplies to these people, and the collection of lepers from the other islands of the group to be brought first to Honolulu and thence sent to Kalaupapa is absolutely necessary if the lepers are to be cared for properly.

The Board of Health men complain that the service of the Island steamers is poor, especially for the Leper Settlement, and the steamship company state that they are always misrepresented. It is evident that, no matter what the cause may be, the Settlement does not receive proper attention.

The Board of Health is just now in a quandary as to what it will do to supply the lepers with pot, a contract for which was signed last week by Lee Chu and his associates to supply 400 paiai of twenty-one pounds each, every week. After the contractor had signed the agreement by which he was to supply fresh paiai in good condition landed at Kalaupapa, an objection was made to the terms which the Board imposed upon him. He appeared before the Board with his attorney, J. A. Magoo, who stated the various objections which Lee Chu now had against fulfilling his part of the contract. To a man up a tree it seemed that Lee Chu was endeavoring to get all the good things of a contract on his side, removing all chance of the contract being annulled for his failure to do certain things, and to throw the onus of the paiai spoiling before it reached Kalaupapa upon the Board of Health, thus relieving the contractor of any loss. In other words, he proposed that the Board should accept his paiai on the dock here and pay him for it. If the paiai spoiled the Board would be the loser of the paiai and the money, although the agreement which he had already signed was vice versa.

The attorney stated the chief objection was in the delays which the Board experienced in having its Settlement freight landed at Kalaupapa in anything like a specified period. He said his clients only desired their legal rights, although he confessed that their having signed the contract proposed by the Board showed they had accepted the conditions up to the time they had conferred with him. The contract read that each bundle of paiai should be well packed and weigh twenty-one pounds, and that the contractors should be ready to supply 400 paiai every week. He said this was unsatisfactory to the contractors. The terms were such that if they failed to perform this duty of supplying so much per week upon an order which came from the Board on a Sunday to be delivered either on a Monday or a Tuesday afternoon, whenever the steamer sailed for the Settlement, it was equivalent to their losing the contract. There was further nothing in the contract which stated when the money was to be paid to Lee Chu. He said his clients wanted to be paid monthly. They would be compelled to go to considerable expense in buying up taro lands, turning rice fields into taro grounds, erecting buildings, etc., and they would therefore want it specified just when they could expect their money. Lee Chu had an experience with a former board in not receiving his money on time and had suffered financial losses. His clients did not propose to advance money to the Health Department, which they would virtually be doing if no provision for the time of payment was made.

President Cooper inquired where the Board of Health was to "get off" if the contract was twisted and turned to suit the contractor and not themselves. He said that Lee Chu had accepted the tender advertised by the Board and had signed the contract as it was. The tender called for the delivery of the paiai at Kalaupapa landing.

The attorney said that was true, but when it was taken into consideration that the vessel often steamed around to Lahaina, and around Molokai, making its last port at Kalaupapa, two or three days were consumed by this maneuvering, and the paiai would naturally be spoiled. He said that paiai when placed in the hold would sweat, and that spoiled it. And for this, the contractors were held responsible and their contract could be annulled. He thought this was not right, and asked to have that part of the contract modified. He preferred to have the paiai accepted at Honolulu. Dr. Pratt said the Board could not guarantee the transportation.

"Then we cannot guarantee good paiai," returned Magoo.

"Neither can the Board guarantee monthly payment," replied the executive officer. All bills are now paid in warrants."

"You can't expect these parties to go to all this expense and not get their pay within a reasonable time, do you? If that is the case, they ought to have their bills draw interest."

Dr. Pratt reminded the attorney that the expense the contractors were put to did not cut any figure with the Board. The Board had advertised for tenders and Lee Chu had accepted. Furthermore, the warrants were drawing interest at 5 per cent. Dr. Cooper said the paiai could not be accepted here. Several members of the Legislature, he said, were endeavoring to supply the Board with a steamer, in which case they could make better service between here and the Settlement. Mr. Dole suggested that F. C. Smith be appointed as a committee of one to accompany Mr. Magoo to the Wilder steamship office to ask if better service could not be rendered by the company.

Thus the affairs of the Settlement are obliged to suffer from one cause and another until the Legislature provides the department with a steamer of its own. Thirty-five thousand dollars have been passed by the House for the purchase of a steamer. A committee of three members, headed by Representative Beckley, called at the Board of Health office yesterday afternoon to obtain data as to the running expenses of the proposed vessel. Dr. Sloggett was appointed a committee of one to look after the data concerning salaries of the captain, chief engineer, assistant engineer, mates, deck hands, etc., etc.

of food, coal, etc., which he will hand to Beckley this morning, when a report will be made to the House on the matter.

THE SUGAR OF CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Matanzas says:

The sugar crop figures for this season are encouraging enough. In round numbers the production is fixed at 600,000 tons, and this has brought not far from \$30,000,000. The payment for the crop has helped to reduce the unfavorable trade balance against the island. While the price has been fair, had it been a shade higher the production would have reached 630,000 tons, but many of the planters preferred not to grind, believing that prices would be little better next year. The cane acreage for the coming season is about one-third larger than during the last year. It is not likely that much of the new lands which are being planted in the eastern end of the island in the belief that tariff concessions will be made by the United States will have cane ready for grinding within the next twelve months, yet there is every reason to look for a crop of 800,000 tons to 850,000 tons in the season of 1902.

In this, the great central sugar belt, another year will bring most of the plantations up to their normal production before the insurrection. There are still many estates around Matanzas which have not been cleared and replanted, but they grow fewer with each month, and the probability is that their distressed owners either will be closed out under foreclosure proceedings or will be able to finance their plantations through outside aid.

In the Cardenas district there are few estates which have not fully recovered, and it has happened this year that Cardenas has gone ahead of Matanzas in its shipments, but both ports have handled more than 700,000 bags, or 100,000 tons each. Some of the bad belt, as it is known, is still under partial cultivation, but this is because these poor lands do not pay for raising sugar at present prices. Most of them are held out as bargains to Americans, who think that all sugar lands in Cuba are the same, and who sometimes are led into buying wherever they can see cane growing.

The Cuban planter is going through an industrial and a social revolution. The old baronial estates are passing away. The individual planter is becoming less and less a factor. He talks of the old-time feudalism, just as the Southern cotton planter used to talk of it, and he grieves over the new conditions which reduce his own importance, but there is no remedy. His hospitality, where he has the means, is as princely as in the past, and if he has been able to get large enough advances on his crops or to find some corner of the plantation which was not already mortgaged, he still counts on the season in Paris, London or Saratoga with his family, but with the creditors pressing him and the new conditions of production to be met, it is only in a few cases that he is able to take this vacation.

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TRYED TO KILL EX-BOSS SHEPARD

NEW YORK, June 20.—A special to the Times from El Paso, Tex., says:

Word has been received from Chihuahua that an attempt has been made to assassinate A. R. Shepard, who did so much to build up the city of Washington during the administration of President Grant. Shepard, after leaving the District of Columbia many years ago went to a small settlement in the republic of Mexico, where he since has been engaged in the mining business.

On Saturday, while Mr. Shepard was away quite a distance from his mine at Patopias, he was shot at by a Mexican in ambush, the bullet grazing his head. Shepard beat a hasty retreat in the direction of the settlement, the would-be assassin following and keeping up a running fire. Luckily none of the bullets went true to the mark, and the intended victim finally reached the door of his house.

Shepard has great influence among the Mexicans, and is almost a king in the little town. As soon as the news of the assault became known the settlement became greatly excited. The neighborhood was searched for miles around and the following morning the assailant was captured.

SUGAR REFINERIES TO USE OIL FUEL

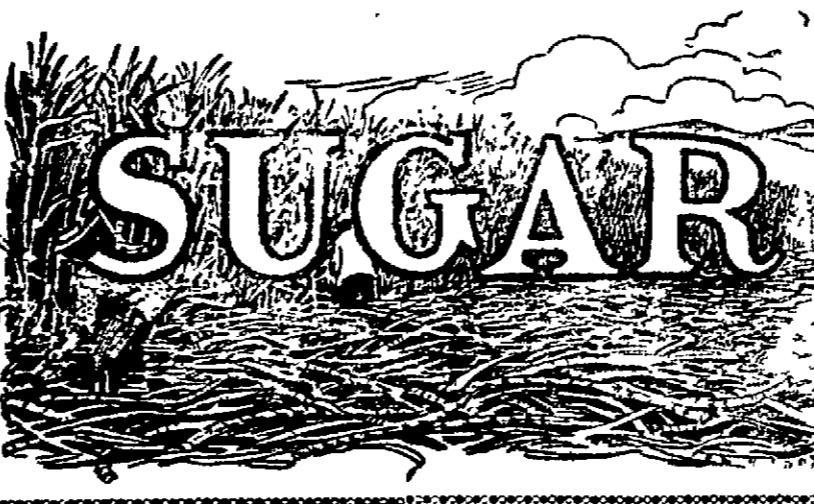
NEW YORK, June 18.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: Seven of the largest sugar refineries on the Bayou Teche decided today to discontinue the use of coal in the manufacture of sugar and use oil in the future in the manufacturing and refining of sugar. These refineries use \$150,000 worth of coal annually. It will cost \$15,000 to adapt their furnaces to the use of oil instead, but it is estimated that less than \$30,000 worth of oil will do the work of \$150,000 worth of coal.

It is thought that one-third of the Louisiana sugar plantations will use oil instead of coal this year. The number would be larger but for the fact that the plantations had made their contracts for coal for the season before the full value of oil was shown. It is probable that by next season all the sugar plantations in Louisiana will be using oil.

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ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, grums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn is to cleanse, draw and heat, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as Nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory, unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divined R to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago; they act the same today. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedy.



According to Willett & Gray of New York, the accepted authority of the United States upon all sugar statistics, the total amount of sugar of all kinds consumed in the United States for the year 1900 was 2,219,847 tons, or an average of 65.2 pounds for each person. According to the same authority the total production of sugar within the United States for the same year was 22,186 tons. Of this amount only 8,736 tons were the product of beets.

This indicates that 1,997,861 tons were grown in other countries, and paid a tariff upon being imported into this country.

A country that can consume its entire product of anything which it can grow or manufacture in unlimited quantities as cheaply as any other country, is considered extremely fortunate, and those who are engaged in that special industry have a natural advantage in cost of transportation, to say nothing of whatever protective tariff may exist for the benefit of domestic producers.

Here, then, we have a margin of nearly two million tons of sugar actually consumed by our own people, as a home market, before we shall come into competition with other sugar-growing countries. If, for the sake of admitting all that is liable to offset this, we mention, that during 1900 there were imported from the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, 312,380 tons, and that it is probable that this Government will be forced to admit, duty free, hereafter, the product of those islands, this will still leave a prospective deficit of 1,644,221 tons.

Now if the beet sugar factories in the United States only produced 8,736 tons of sugar in 1900, and they should continue at the same rate hereafter, and other factories of like size and similar success should be added, until the home market alone was supplied, it would appear that about seven hundred additional factories would be required.

It will also prove true, probably, that the sugar output of the new tropical countries will somewhat increase in the near future, but this will be offset by the increased consumption, per capita, and the increase of population.

That this may not be underestimated, additional consumption arising from the fact that in 1890 the total sugar consumption of the United States was only 1,644,221 tons, while, as stated above in this article, the consumption for 1900 had reached 2,219,847 tons, a growth in the home market demand of 145,627 tons, or more than twice the aggregate output of Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii for the year 1900. So that these capitalists and beet growers who have noticed the recent developments in beet sugar circles may calm their fears and devote themselves more profitably to the extension of the industry. When this country can produce somewhere near what it consumes, then it will be in order to proceed with more caution. In the meantime there should be hundreds of new factories planned and put into operation in Colorado and the adjoining territory.—The Sugar Beet.

FOREIGN REFINED SUGAR CHECKS HIGHER PRICES.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, lower Wall street seems to have come to the conclusion that foreign refined sugar is a much more important factor in local wholesale grocery circles than has heretofore been generally believed. When the Treasury Department decided to assess the countervailing duty on Russian sugars, which were becoming quite a feature in imports, it was by many supposed that the foreign competition was at an end. Such, however, has not proved the case; and there have recently been quite free offerings of Dutch and Austrian sugars at the following named prices:

Five-pound packages extra fine Dutch granulated, 30 per case, 5.4¢; Dutch extra fine granulated, double 100-lb. muslin-lined bags, 5.2¢; Dutch fine, do, do, 5.3¢; Austrian Lion fine, do, do, 5.1¢; Austrian extra fine, do, do, 5.3¢; Austrian Crown, do, do, 5.3¢.

Statistics of imports show that the imports of refined sugar since January have amounted to nearly 18,000 tons, comparing with less than 8,000 tons during the corresponding period last year. The import movement became quite active during the closing months of 1900, the year imports of refined amounting to 17,018 tons, against 1,885 tons in 1899. This does not, however, represent the full measure of the influence of the foreign sugars in this market, as it appears that the sugar trust has been giving special terms for American sugars to importers of foreign sugars, so that the latter could supply their customers with the American article instead of buying foreign supplies. Recent complaints have, however, been received by the trust from wholesale grocers that the importers are underselling the grocers, and the matter was laid before Mr. Havemeyer when he returned from Europe. Mr. Havemeyer took immediate action, it is said, and practically shut all of the offenders off from supplies of the American's refined product. It is understood that Arbuckle Brothers and the National Refining Company opposed the plan of the American Sugar Refining Company in selling sugar to the importers at less than the regular market rates.

EARL RUSSELL CHARGED WITH A BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE

LONDON, June 17.—Earl Russell was arrested today on a charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States. The Earl was met at the railway station, on his arrival from the country, by detectives with a warrant, and was taken to the Bow street Police Court, where he was formally charged. The prisoner appeared to be quite unconcerned.

While Earl Russell awaited in the court to marry again, the work done by the ante-room the summons to appear before the magistrate, the woman whom he married in America, joined him.

When the case was called, a representative of the public prosecutor said the witness. It is suspected, however, that evidence will be produced relating to the divorce obtained by Russell in Nevada, and an attempt will be made to invalidate it on the ground of irregularities.

If the case actually reaches the Upper House of Parliament on a question of privilege, this bigamy trial in its broadest aspects brings up the whole question of the validity of American divorces when Englishmen cross the Atlantic for the purpose of evading the English law and return with American decrees as their ground of defense. It is evident that the prosecution has prepared itself for a hard fight, and that it has obtained possession of all the facts respecting Russell's marriage and divorce in Nevada, and also full information concerning the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the subject.

Judge Currier has nothing to say respecting the Russell case, in which he will be an important witness. He is a bright and jovial American lawyer.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A cable to

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use Cuticura Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combined delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and help of cricks and eczema and soften thickened hair, and CUTICURA BALSAM, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russian calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts. The shape is that fall gaiters winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.

NIPPON MARU	JULY 3	HONGKONG MARU	JULY 3
PERU	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 9
COPTIC	JULY 12	DORIC	JULY 12
AMERICA MARU	JULY 20	NIPPON MARU	JULY 20
PEKING	AUG. 3	PERU	AUG. 3
GALIC	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 12
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 12	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 12
DORIC	SEPT. 3	PEKING	SEPT. 3
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12	GALIC	SEPT. 12
PERU	SEPT. 21	CHINA	SEPT. 21

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

General Shipping

The steamer Karamania (Br.), owners, etc., were awarded recently the sum of £4,100 for towing the steamer Doma Amella (Port), into Lisbon, in December last. The Doma Amella was on the voyage from New York to Lisbon and had broken her shaft. The Karamania took her in tow on November 23, after towing her a distance of 202 miles. It is reported that a company with a capital of at least \$3,000,000 is being organized in Philadelphia to build another shipbuilding plant on the Delaware river. The promoters of the company claim that \$2,500,000 has already been subscribed, and they have optioned a plot of ground at Chester, Pa., where it is proposed to erect the plant.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, have received the following cable from Cherbourg: "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse passed Sandy Hook light-vessel at 12.42 p. m. Tuesday, June 26, arrived at Cherbourg Breakwater at 12.03 p. m. today. Monday, June 26, Time, 128 hours, 21 minutes. Distance, 3,186 miles; average, 21 miles per

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, June 25.
Arr. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, 52 days from Newcastle with coal.

O. S. M. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago.

Wednesday, June 26.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, June 26.

Arr. bkt. Bonica, Bowes, 13 days from San Francisco.

Taursday, June 27.
Arr. bkt. W. H. Diamond, Hanson, 14 days from San Francisco.

I-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu.

MAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Tuesday, June 25.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Dower, for Maui and Molokai.

W. stmr. Mokoli, Napala, for Maui and Molokai.

W. schr. Golden Gate, Mason, for Kauai.

I-L stmr. Iwahani, Greene, for Maui.

I-L stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai.

I-L stmr. James M. Kealohamoku, for Maui.

I-L stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kahipuna, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai.

Arr. sp. Wm. H. Smith, Colley, for the Colonies.

Wednesday, June 26.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Arr. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Arr. sp. Marion Chilcott, Weedon, for San Francisco.

Arr. bkt. J. C. Pfugler, Potter, for San Francisco.

Arr. El. Reaper, Salitake, for the Sound.

Arr. schr. Wm. Bowden, Fjarem, for the Sound.

I-L stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai.

Thursday, June 27.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies; — & m.

Friday, June 28.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.

W. stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Awaiao, Paauhau and Ookala.

I-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Amaia.

Arr. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

June 15 No. 972—Geo. P. Castle and wife to Chas. M. Cooke, Ltd.; portion Grant 94, Laihi, Nuuanu valley, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 972—Geo. F. Carley to Samuel H. Davis; R. P. 1173, Honalo, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 974—C. K. Al and wife to William Match; ap. 2, R. P. 1510, kui, 36, Klikihale, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,700.

No. 975—Mrs. Kapika to Lam Wo Sing; R. P. 1551, kui 147, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

June 16 No. 976—Hohipulin and wife to D. Kaal; R. P. 2889, kui, 5024B, Niuoli, Waialua, Molokai. Consideration \$35.

No. 977—Heir Kahulala and husband to J. Kalona; piece land, Haauhaukol, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 978—Territory of Hawaii, by Act Gov. to E. S. Cunha; lot A, Maunakea street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 979—M. Madeiros and wife to J. C. Rita; portion R. P. 5253, kui, 3265, Maui-111, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$400.

No. 979—Chas. S. Deaky and wife to Geo. P. Castle; lot 22A, Pacific Heights subdivision, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 979—W. C. Achil and wife to J. D. McInerny; lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 5, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,100.

No. 980—Kaholohi children, by gdn., to Keso Pali; R. P. 1239, Kanaloa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$40.

June 17 No. 981—Jos. Andrade and wife to G. A. Schuman; piece land, Kekauhale street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4,250.

No. 982—Peter Manuel and wife to L. L. McCandless; one-fourth interest in portion R. P. 1547, kui, 536 and R. P. 15, kui, 549, corner Nuuanu and Pauahi streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 983—Joe Andrade and wife to Anna Macario; portion part 2, section 2, R. P. 3888, kui, 2877, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 983—W. Chamberlain and wife to W. E. Wall; portion No. 2, R. P. 1941, Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,000, and mortgage \$5,000.

No. 983—W. W. Chamberlain to W. E. Wall; lot 5, block 10, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 984—G. N. Wilcox to N. Opunui et al.; sp. 1, R. P. 4160, kui, 2010, Kaapo, Puna, Hawaii. Ex. D.

No. 985—C. Komomu and wife to W. O. Smith; three pieces land, Makapuua, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 986—J. H. Schnack to W. Thurtell; lot 6, block C, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

June 20 No. 984—L. Keamou to J. Kealoha et al.; R. P. 3104, Pukulua, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$1.

No. 984—S. Kahakalua, and wife to G. Gomes; ten acres in hui land, Ulumau, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$100.

No. 985—Paloo Land and Imp. Co., Ltd., to S. de Ornelas; portion lot 14, block 203, Paloo valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

No. 986—C. C. Allen and husband to Maui & S. Co., Ltd.; portion Grant 716, Kaupakalua, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$1.

No. 987—J. H. Kunewa to Goo Hoy; portion R. P. 6317, kui, 217, Kauiluwa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

List of deeds filed for record June 25, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class. C. K. C. Cooke—Adm. est. J. W. Lota.

D. Nakooka—K. Kamakawioole

Kukalabwa—C. M. Kamakawiwoole

J. P. Mendonca—United Chinese Society

D. Na'auahana—Geo. N. Wilcox

D.

List of deeds filed for record June 25, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class. Peter & Poibe—Kaiakole

D. W. C. Achil—M. Macdonald

M. S. Perry and wife—Mrs. M. Judge

D. H. E. Wright and husband—H. Lachman

D.

Bests Her Own Record.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on June 18th at 8:15 a. m., having beaten her own record. She covered 8,082 miles in five days, eleven hours and fifty-one minutes at an average speed of 23.38 against 23.36, her best previous record. Her daily runs were 449, 540, 542, 542, 548 and 460 knots, none of which equal previous best day's runs. Her best previous day's run, made in August, 1900, was 552 knots. Captain Albers, her commander, said that he had never stated that his vessel would cover the distance inside of five days. No special effort to attain high speed was made.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past thirty-eight years, was rammed tonight by the steel propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferryboat by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The collision occurred just off Whitehall street, and less than twenty minutes afterward the Northfield, which was crowded with passengers, sank at the outer end of the Cornish line pier, in the East river.

The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed the two dozen passengers who were aboard her. Over a hundred of the passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore and the crews of the fleet of river tugs, which promptly responded to the ferryboat's call for help. A few of the Northfield's passengers were hurt in the accident, and the police believe that some lives were lost.

The figures agreed upon are as follows. These are the ones that will, in all likelihood, be incorporated in the bill when it is accepted after its third reading. Some minor changes may be made, but, if any, they will be insignificant:

The House met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fact that the typewritten copies of the expense bill were not quite finished, an adjournment was taken until this morning at the hour of 10.

Must Sell or Fortify.

LONDON, June 18.—The Diario de la Marina, a service organ, in an alarmist article seen in the Gibraltar agitation, a menace by Great Britain against the integrity of Spain. The newspaper urges the reconstruction of the Spanish army and navy as the only means to ward off the threatened blow. The article concludes with these words:

"Let us abandon the peace budget, for we must be in readiness for war."

Bringing More Porto Ricans.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15.—The American steamer California, which sailed today for New Orleans, carried 700 Porto Rican emigrants on their way to Hawaii.

Deeds at expense of purveyor, and sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

Doan, Lihui, Kauai, June 22, 1901.

W. G. SMITH, Administrator of the Estate of J.

Arr. W. G. Smith, Deceased.

22—June 23, July 5, 12, 19.

Manhattan and Long Islands are to be connected by an underground railway.

It is estimated \$100,000,000 in dividends will be paid out in New York on and after July 1.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powder are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald says: It is now definitely settled that Nash Turner will ride Bonnibert in the American Derby at Washington Park on Saturday. The Parader will leave today for Chicago, and will be ridden in the big race by Piggott. The colt worked a mile and a half, with Piggott up, at Sheephead Bay Wednesday morning, in 2:33 1-5. If Ostlander goes Spencer will ride him, otherwise he will be on Beau Gallant.

A police squad soon arrived and began a search for the dead and injured. Martin Anderson, painter, was crushed to death. It is believed no others were killed.

As the vessel went over, her smokestack tore down through the side of the dock. Her side crushed the pump machinery so that it was impossible to work it, and jammed the gate so hard as to render fruitless the desperate efforts by some men to close it in the face of the incoming water. The mechanism was destroyed, and the men, after their attempt to shut the gate, had to beat a hasty retreat.

The Senate began the third reading of the salary bill yesterday morning.

The number of salaries changed back to the figures originally suggested by the Governor was surprising. The heads of all departments were given \$9,000, according to the suggestion of Senator Kaluokalani. The second class of officers, such as the high sheriff, will be paid the uniform salary of \$6,000.

The day's work was absolutely devoid of anything of interest. Many long and often warm discussions were indulged in, and at times the debates would take on a personal nature. No blood was shed, however, and when the Senate adjourned for the day no one found it necessary to engage the services of an ambulance.

When the Senate met this morning Grapke introduced the following resolution, in behalf of Frederick Harrison:

The petition of the undersigned, Frederick Harrison of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii, humbly showeth:

That on such instructions he moved twenty-one (21) years carried on the business of contractor and builder in the Hawaiian Islands;

That on and between the 13th and 15th days of January, 1900, he was instructed by the president of the Board of Health to prepare several rooms in the block in Honolulu bounded by King, Alakea, Richards and Merchant streets for the fumigation of the goods and furniture in the several houses and stores in the said block, prepared to removal.

That on such instructions he moved all the goods and furniture in such block into such fumigation rooms and after fumigation and inspection by the officer of the Board of Health he moved the same goods and furniture to the place provided for same by the said board in Printers' Lane, Honolulu.

That your petitioner furnished his bill of charges for the performance of the said work to the Board of Health, a copy of which bill is hereto annexed:

That the said bill was referred for consideration to the committees of public health of this honorable house;

That through some neglect or over sight your petitioner was not given an opportunity of explaining the said bill to the said committee, and that the committee therefore, not understanding the nature of the claim, advised that it be not included in the appropriation bill, and it was therefore omitted from such bill.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he be allowed by this honorable house to be heard regarding his said claim and to give reasons why a sum should be appropriated for its payment.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

FREDERICK HARRISON.

Referred to committee on public expenditures.

Immediately following this the salary bill was taken up, and was read for the third time. The instrument was not finished when 4 o'clock came. It will probably be finished today.

The figures agreed upon are as follows.

These are the ones that will, in all likelihood, be incorporated in the bill when it is accepted after its third reading.

Some minor changes may be made, but, if any, they will be insignificant:

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